

DR. KILGO'S SERMONS

Two Eloquent Discourses by This Able Divine.

ODD FELLOWS 78TH ANNIVERSARY

THE ORGANIZATION TURNED OUT IN FULL FORCE.

The "Personality of Christ," Dr. Kilgo's Subject at the Edenton Street Methodist Church—Church Was Crowded.

Yesterday afternoon in Metropolitan Hall the Odd Fellows celebrated their 78th anniversary. The hall was filled, there being scarcely standing room. The music under the direction of Prof. Bryant was excellent. Prof. James Dimwiddle introduced the speaker, Rev. Dr. John C. Kilgo, president of Trinity college, with a few appropriate remarks.

Dr. Kilgo said that he was not an Odd Fellow, but he suspected that if he knew all the secrets of the order they would harmonize with the best instincts in him. But I have not come to make you a speech; I come to preach to you the plain gospel as to other sinners. John, 1st chap. and 4th verse was the text, "And the good was made flesh and dwelt among you."

John had the most original mind of the new testament writers; he viewed Christ from a different standpoint. He was more of a philosopher. He was more concerned about the great underlying principles of Christ's life than with the narration of the events of his life. "In the beginning the word was with God and the word was God. This is a very ultimate statement, a very comprehensive one."

Now there are two things to consider. First, the origin of Christ, and second, Christ's function. I follow the school of psychologists who think that words are necessary to thought. Language is a part of our conscious self. So the apostle, when he represented Christ as the word meant that Christ had a part in the life of God. If Christ is not a son of God, if God is not our father, in the birth of Christ the elements of fatherhood were awakened in God. Christ is God talking to himself. This explains the correlations in John since Christ and the father are one.

A man's vocabulary is the limit to his life. The depth and height of a word tells all the refinement of one's life and character. Greek literature is no larger than the Greek language. Christ as a divine word has set a limit to God. By Him, for Him and through Him were all things made that were made. There isn't a star that flimmers and flickers far down on the Western horizon of midnight that was not placed there by Christ. So, when you come to the final analysis of all this universe you must come to Christ as the foundation. In the fullness of time all things will be gathered in Christ; this is a wonderful statement. In "that word" God gets his limit. The other apostles were interested in telling the life of Christ, but John goes back behind the very cradle of the son of God, so to speak, and declares that "in the beginning the word was."

"The word" is also the revelation of God. Christ is the word, the essential medium between God and man. The word of God became flesh. God Almighty threw around his divinity this quivering flesh; but He was still God. How can man abuse or belittle this body when God thus honored it? There is a revelation of God through Christ, but also a revelation of men through Christ. All normal men agree that there is a divine existence. If there is an honest atheist, I believe at the final judgment God will save him as he does all other idiots. Who is God and what is he? This is the problem of the ages. There are men who want to unfold the thoughts of God and boldly walk through the great labyrinth of his heart. Who is God? He is Elijah's cry, who he stood among the host of Ahab's prophets. It is the problem of today. If you try to answer it through blind forces there is no solution. It is not by the material philosophy to unfold God. When you attempt it you have only a God of stones, a heartless God, a great physical force turned loose.

I think science for its wonderful work; it has wiped the sweat from the brow of humanity, but it is not for science to unfold God. Who wants the God of India, China, Homa or Seneca? Christ is the only answer of what God is. He has spanned the grave and returned. The son of God plunges himself into humanity. It takes personality to reveal personality.

The God of the old testament is an unapproachable God. Suffering humanity wanted a loving father; a God upon whose breast it could rest its aching head. We have that God through Christ. You have seen this God stand before the poor, outcast leper and make him whole; you have seen God upon the mountain with tears on his cheeks for poor suffering humanity. Our God is a God full of love, grace and truth. This is the God revealed through Christ.

Jesus Christ is a revelation of man to man. The great questions are who is God and what is man? A man who has no faith in men has no faith in God.

It is true that there is not a depth of degradation into which man has not sunk. The old testament looks at humanity on a very low plain. David owned his people. Men were commanded to worship God in sack cloth and ashes. But even then there was a time when God said: "Son of man stand up." The only revelation of human dignity is in Christ. No piece of humanity could be so low he could find no good in it. He gave the world a new sociological basis. There isn't an element of philanthropy which does not originate in Christ's life. I have heard religious cranks denounce humanity and say they were doing it for the glory of God. The best representative of humanity is Christ, pure, spotless and divine, no matter where you place him. Put him on the cross and he will look down on the gambling crowd and pray God to forgive them.

Christ also showed what man could do. After His great life of usefulness He left this earth, and gathering a waiting cloud about Him, he ascended to His kingdom, saying: "I go to prepare a place for you."

Dr. Kilgo closed with advice to the order as they entered their 78th year. The hall was completely crowded, and

the address was listened to with the closest attention.

Edenton Street Church.

The Edenton Street Methodist church was crowded Sunday evening by those who were anxious to hear Dr. Kilgo. The galleries were filled and chairs were placed in the aisles of the church. Dr. Kilgo announced as his text the 12th verse of 1st chapter of Paul's second letter to Timothy. Paul does not talk about the things which he believes, but the person whom he believes. He does not discuss the principle or the philosophy which he has learned, but the person whom he has known. This brings us to the personality of Christ.

No one ever talked about himself more than Christ, yet he cannot be accused of egotism or of conceit. A man is not guilty of conceit so long as he tells the truth. He talked about himself most presumptuously, and yet modestly. He did this because everything depended on him. Christianity is founded on Christ's personality; our religion is not "Christian," but "Christians."

You recall Christ's wonderful statement to Martha: "I am the resurrection and the life." So the apostle declares Him the alpha and omega of our faith.

If you take the personality of Jesus out of our religion, there is nothing left in it. The man who begins to talk about his little creed or belief has lost his mooring. Jesus' life is the foundation. Every one of Christ's teachings were first practiced in His life. He didn't lay down a theory like other philosophers and then put it into practice. It is not a matter whether I get to heaven or not, the question is whether I have the life of Christ in me. It is in His power to put His influence. His life into you.

There are two questions to be settled before the faith is exercised in Christ. First, is God willing to save, and second, is He able to save?

Is the Lord willing to save? God has not projected human life on a low scale. No matter who or what you may think created this world, the question is whether the greatest work was done when man was created. God was not working on ordinary lines when He created man. Man towers above all the earthly. No higher crime could God be guilty of than creating man on this plane and then desert him. Everything was created for man. The life of Christ is the desperation of God Almighty. No wonder that the angels of high heaven burst out in praise from the moment of Heaven at the wonderful birth of Jesus.

Dr. Kilgo eloquently pictured some of the scenes of Christ's life in this world, and described the scene on the cross with Jesus' last deed as an act of redemption, when he snatched the poor thief from the very gates of hell and told him that he should be with him in Paradise that day. The desperation of God to save man from this plane and then desert him. Everything was created for man. The life of Christ is the desperation of God Almighty. No wonder that the angels of high heaven burst out in praise from the moment of Heaven at the wonderful birth of Jesus.

Is God able to save men? What is salvation? A lost soul is worse than hell. There are men walking our streets who are already lost. They have been given up to sin and wickedness.

Some men may say I can't believe. Don't you remember the time when, as a little child, you were crying and your mother's knee and with a pure heart and clear conscience fell asleep? Can you now say that there was nothing in that prayer of your childhood? I have seen men who would give all they possess to feel again the purity of their childhood. Sin has conquered in the empire of their hearts, and the problem of salvation is to free the soul from its mastery, to quell this rebellion against God.

You say that you will do this by your resolution, but resolution isn't strong enough; the power of God is necessary. No wonder the Master said my kingdom is in you. You must measure every power by the work it does. A theory is not worth a cent until it is tested. The skeptic says he can't believe, the proof is insufficient. Apply the same rule to any science; you must test it to see whether it is true or not. The skeptic says it is not true, and yet he has not tested it.

The gospel must vindicate itself. A young man came to me with some work on the evolution of Christianity; he wanted to learn how to get him to go to his room, get down on his knees and pray to God for faith and grace, and he would learn more about Christianity than all the books could teach him.

I wouldn't give one old colored woman's word about what God has done for her in her humble cabin for all the works of Darwin or any one else on the shelves of Christianity.

The best answer to infidelity is a Godly life. The best talking a man can do for God is to go down town and pay the debts he owes.

When the Church of Christ hears down on this old world with a spotless life the barrier of sin will break away.

THE ANCIENT CITY OF PEKIN.

One of the Oldest in the World—Capital of the Great Khan.

The city is one of the oldest in the world, but it was not made a capital until Kublai Khan, somewhere about 1282, fixed his court there. Under the Mongols the name of Pekin was Khan-poli, or city of the Khan, and this title was easily converted into Cambaluc, by which name it is known in the accounts of those times.

Pekin is divided into two parts. The northern portion is the Tartar city, and contains about twelve square miles; in this are the palaces, government buildings, troops and the military barracks. The southern part is the Chinese city, and is more populous than the Tartar city. It is a city of a semi-circular shape, so that the Tartar city must be entered from the side and not from the front.

The Tartar city is divided into three inclosures, each being surrounded with its own wall, and each inside of another. The innermost of these is the prohibited city, and contains the imperial palaces and officers. Its circumference is nearly two miles; the wall is covered with imperial yellow tiles, which look brilliant when seen from a distance. The inclosure next outside of this is occupied by the government offices, and by the army appointed to keep guard over the emperor and his family.

A wall separates the Tartar from the Chinese city, and a wall of varying height surrounds the whole, that of the Tartar section being about fifty feet high, and that around the Chinese section about thirty feet high. These walls are of brick and stone filled in with earth and paved on the top with slabs of stone, affording a promenade twelve feet wide. There are sixteen gates in all, and each gateway is fortified with towers of stone, and other towers are fixed at intervals of about sixty yards all around the walls. These towers project fifty feet from the outer side of the walls, and those at the gateways have in front of them a forerunner of a semi-circular shape, so that the Tartar city must be entered from the side and not from the front.

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ROTTEN EGGS AND ROCKS

SALUTE THAT GREETED TWO MORMON MISSIONARIES.

Pistol Shots Add to the Diversion—Lumber Yards a Source of Danger—Court in Wa-tauga, Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. Elk Park, N. C. May 3. Messrs. Long, King and Fawcett, well-known knights of the grip, have been stirring up trade in our town the past week.

The streets have all been re-ditched and cleaned up and put in trim for the summer season.

There will be an election Tuesday to elect a Mayor and five aldermen for the ensuing year.

There is a good deal of talk among the citizens of having the aldermen declare the lumber yards in town a nuisance, and have the lumber moved farther out of town. It certainly would be a good move in the right direction, as the way it now is, it is a great drawback to the town.

It is not healthy, but it obstructs the view of the business houses, and is very dangerous in case of fire. Should the lumber once catch on fire, the whole town would be doomed.

The W. W. Wilcox have moved into their new store house in the upper end of town.

C. F. Carrier, of Elizabethton, Tenn., was in town last week and made a contract for a lot of oak lumber.

The Whiting Lumber Company of Philadelphia, who formerly had a branch yard at this place, have recently located a yard at Elizabethton, Tenn., and will shortly put up large mill and drying houses.

It is an advantage to the lumber men on this railroad, and furnish a home market, something which has been needed for a long time.

R. W. McClellan, a prominent lumberman from New York city, was in town a few days ago looking up the lumber trade.

The East Tennessee and Western North Carolina Railroad are having their passenger cars re-painted at Johnson City.

Trade has been very quiet the past week, as the weather has been so pretty that everybody has been busy with their gardens.

A protected meeting will begin in the M. E. church South, the second Sunday in May, conducted by the pastor and Rev. Thompson, of Elizabethton.

The children's hall will be observed on the fourth Sunday.

It was court week at Boone last week, Judge L. L. Green presiding in the absence of Judge Hoke, who was sick.

We learn that a mutiny among the prisoners in the penitentiary for fifteen years for rape, and two boys sent to the same place one year each for forgery.

Our town was the scene of considerable excitement last Wednesday night, when several Mormon elders who have been in the surrounding country for the past two months thought they would enlighten our people in regard to the Mormon doctrine.

It seems that everything went on all right until the meeting was over. They had shut the doors, and were standing on the outside talking to some of the best of the town and held a meeting. It seems that everything went on all right until the meeting was over. They had shut the doors, and were standing on the outside talking to some of the best of the town and held a meeting.

Several bystanders were hit by the flying missiles, one of whom drew a pistol and fired into the crowd of boys.

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J. R. Pritchard has moved into the store house formerly occupied by Banner Bros., and has enlarged his stock.

WEYLER'S IDEA OF PEACE.

20,000 Patriots Fighting Daily in the "Pacified" Region.

Havana, April 28.—It is hard to understand how General Weyler dares to announce the pacification of the provinces of Santa Clara, Matanzas, Havana, and Pinar del Rio, when at least 25,000 insurgents are in arms in them.

It is a notorious fact that in this province the insurgents are more than 8,000 strong and well provided with arms and ammunition. Around Matanzas, the number of patriots is not more than fifty miles from the capital. Col. Raoul Arango has some 1,500 men. About 3,000 Cubans scattered in bands of 500 march between Guines and Batubano harassing the Spanish columns.

General Alejandro Rodriguez, who is the insurgent commander-in-chief of the province, is further eastward with 2,000 men, and the rest of the patriots in this region are under Col. Nestor Gaitanero, who is in the mountains of Pinar del Rio province, commanding many of the small towns around Punta Brava and a great part of the coast.

The names of Rodriguez, Arango and Gaitanero are so well known and their military operations are commented on so generally that the unexpected declaration of General Weyler has been admitted to be a lie even by the more uncompromising Spaniards in the capital. The dress, which is gagged, does not dare to publish any denial of the captain general's amazing statement, but even the scanty news of the war which the press censor allows to be published is enough to prove that fighting is constant at the very gates of Havana.

No one ignores now the fact that the battalion of San Quintin, which Col. Ciriuela commanded when Maceo was in the mountains, has been nearly exterminated in several engagements with the insurgents a few miles from Havana.

General Weyler, intending to defeat the guerrilla warfare of the Cubans with similar tactics, ordered the San Quintin battalion to scatter in ten bands of 100 soldiers each and fight without rest. The result has been that one after another the bands of San Quintin have fallen into ambush according to plans prepared by Rodriguez and Arango, and few men have escaped the machetes of the Cubans. Without a thorough knowledge of the country and embarrassed by the rural non-combatants, the Spaniards ordered on account of the persecution ordered by General Weyler, the Spanish soldiers wandered about as if in the dark, while the Cubans were constantly kept

aware of the whereabouts of the enemy. Of the 1,000 soldiers under command of Col. Ciriuela in February last only 150 remain. The battalion has been now reorganized with troops from other detachments and the guerrilla system abandoned by the Spaniards.

In Pinar del Rio province the insurgents are about 5,000 strong. They are not coming to the Sierra de Organos Mountains, as the official Spanish reports say, but are scattered from San Antonio Cape to Mariel. Vidal Du-casse, their best leader, is fighting the Spanish columns every day.

General Pedro Betancourt is in command of the Cuban forces in Matanzas province. He has organized his army so thoroughly that he has been complimented by General Gomez for his work.

In Santa Clara province Generals Gomez, Quintin Banderas, Lacret, Aleman and Robau are operating with at least 10,000 men. Yesterday near Sancti Spiritus there was an engagement in which the columns of General Luque suffered severe losses while fighting against Aleman, Banderas and Robau. Lucha and Diaria de la Marina reported yesterday also several engagements between the Cuban insurgent leaders and the Spanish columns.

General Gomez is still operating successfully around the estate La Reforma, a few miles west of the Jucaro-Moron trocha.

PUNCHES HIS BEST FRIEND.

Young Student Accused of Slander, Investigates Charge, and Fight Follows.

New York, May 3.—Tongues are wagging in Keyport and Mattawan, N. J., over an encounter between the Rev. W. Hanson Bean and one of his closest friends, Edward Taylor, on Friday evening. The lie was passed, and Dr. Bean struck his opponent in the face.

Dr. Bean is the pastor of St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal church at Keyport. Taylor was walking in Front street in that town on Friday evening, when he met Charles D. Hendrickson, who accused him of having said things reflecting on his character. Taylor demanded to know who Hendrickson's authority was, and was informed that Dr. Bean had said so.

It was suggested that the men visit the clergyman. They did so, and while Taylor and Hendrickson stood on the porch of their rector's house and Dr. Bean stood inside the door, Taylor accused the clergyman of being a lying tale bearer.

Angry words were used on both sides and soon the lie was passed. The clergyman tried to hold himself in, but when it is said, Taylor called him a liar, the clergyman could not contain himself any longer. He is a tall, well-built man, while Taylor is small. The clergyman jumped out and struck Taylor a powerful blow in the face.

Taylor beat back his house, Hendrickson witnessed the quarrel, but took no part in it.

Taylor is studying for the ministry, and up to a few months ago was a firm friend of the clergyman. Every morning Taylor used to drive from Mattawan, where his home is, to Keyport to receive instructions from Dr. Bean.

The quarrel between the minister and his pupil has set the neighbors guessing as to what caused the severance of the bond of friendship between the two men.

METHODIST MISSIONS IN AFRICA.

Bishop Hartzell Writes Interestingly of His Troubles.

Washington, May 3.—Letters received here from Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell, of Liberia, dated from Monrovia, Sierra Leone, bearing date of March 20th, give interesting details of his work and the condition of that country. The Bishop writes: "I have now been in Africa two months and over, and have given my personal tour. Every morning I made a thorough visitation of the four hundred miles of Liberian coast and the principal places. That republic is a land of peace and order, and the help of its friends. Its commercial possibilities are great. The work of the Methodist Episcopal church in Liberia includes three institutions of learning. We have fifty-three ministers and twenty-four lay helpers, and teachers, or seventy-seven in all.

"I shall shortly sail on the steamer Boma for the Congo to visit our mission up the river, then to St. Paul de Loango, Angola, and on to the interior, to hold the Congo mission conference at Quinhango. Then to South Africa and up the east coast to study the condition and needs of a mission in the Zambesi region. My plan is now to continue on the east coast to study the methods and results of mission work in eastern Central Africa and along the Mediterranean. I expect to return to the west coast next January, and hold three conferences in Liberia and Angola again, and then return to America and report. By January, 1899, I hope to be in the field again with reinforcements of helpers and money."

RESOLUTIONS OF DESECT.

Endowment Rank Knights of Pythias. Office of Board of Control. Chicago, Ill., April 22, 1897. To the Order Universal:

At the regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Control, convened this day, the death, on April 2, 1897, of Past Grand Chancellor and Supreme Representative W. A. Park, of the Grand Domain of Iowa, and a member of the Board, was announced, whereupon the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of our Colleague on the Board of Control, Brother W. A. Park, whilst bowing submissively to the will of the Supreme Chancellor of the Universe, we miss his wise counsel, his genial companionship, and that unswerving devotion to the order and to duty which he has ever shown, and which endeared him to us all, and whilst recognizing the fact that words are but feeble vehicles of thought we wish to tender this slight testimony of our high regard for Brother Park and to extend to his bereaved family in this their hour of deepest affliction our sincerest sympathy, and also to express our sorrow to those of our order in his Grand Domain, who have so greatly honored our brother, and who have been in his death thus bereft and deprived of his earnest effort in behalf of the order.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the family of Brother Park, and the same be given to the Pythian press for publication.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the family of Brother Park, and the same be given to the Pythian press for publication.

President Board of Control. Attest: H. B. STOLTE, Secretary Board of Control.

GOING TO STUDY THE MONEY QUESTION.

New York, May 3.—General Lloyd Bryce, Chairman of the National Committee of the Democratic Honest-Money League, sailed Saturday on the Umbria. His object will be to investigate the financial system and gold standard in the chief countries of old world. He will report his investigation to the Democratic Honest Money League.

"CRAWFORD" BICYCLES.

We are notified by the Crawford Manufacturing Company that the stock of '96 Ladies' Wheels is entirely exhausted. We have in store a few '96 Men's Wheels which we are still offering at \$40.00; the supply however, is limited. The '97 Models for either Ladies or Gentlemen are the best wheels to be had for the price, which only \$50.00.

Buy the light running "Crawford."

Julius Lewis Hardware Co.,

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Fifteen Car Loads

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CRESCENT BICYCLES

Were shipped from the factory in one shipment to New York agents. This is the only Solid Train Load, and the largest bicycle shipment ever made. This shows their great popularity. Seventy Thousand Bicycles made in 1896. The Factory is hard at work, but is about three weeks behind on orders.

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WILL GO ON BONDS

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For full information write to R. B. RANEY, General Agent for North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C. Or apply to local agents.

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at The Lyon Racket,

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We are going to give

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INTERNATIONAL CHESS.

Arrangements for the Game to be Played by Atlantic Cable.

Washington, May 3.—Representative Pearson was advised to-day that Mr. F. W. Wilson, member of Parliament for the Middle division of Norfolk, has been selected as the fifth member of the House of Commons' chess team, which will compete with a corresponding number of chess players of the United States House of Representatives. Mr. Wilson is the author of "Our National Debt," etc., and was President of the Newspaper Society of the United Kingdom in 1894. The other members are Hon. Horace Curzon Plunkett, member for the South division of the House of Commons; Mr. Atherley Jones, author of the "Miner's Manual," and member for the Northwest division of Durham; Mr. Howard Parnell, elder brother of the late Charles (Ireland) Parnell, member for South Meath; and Mr. Arthur Strauss, member for the Camberne division of Cornwall.

A cable message to Mr. Pearson suggests May 6th or May 11th as suitable days for the match. Postmaster Pike, of the House of Commons, Mr. Pearson says, has arranged for a special wire. The telegraph operator detailed for the service will be a practical chess player. It is suggested that play begin at 5 o'clock, Greenwich time, which would be noon in Washington.

BOUGHT A GOLD BRICK.

A Rich Georgia Farmer Taken In by Sharpers.

Macon, Ga., May 3.—Two good-looking young men who registered from New York city, reached here a few days ago and one of them sent a telegram to Philip Jackson, the wealthiest cotton planter in Sumter county, asking him to come at once to this city to look into a good investment. Jackson is as shrewd as he is rich, but in this case he swallowed the bait and came on at once. The strangers treated him royally and introduced him to a satchel full of yellow metal, which they said contained real gold bricks. They told of owning a mine in a secluded spot in Nevada, which they intended to open as soon as they sold enough bricks to get the machinery. Jackson applied some old-fashioned tests of his own to the bricks and satisfied himself that they were genuine. Then he turned over to the strangers \$5,500 in cold cash, and a check for \$5,000 more. The strangers took an express train north and their victim brought his bricks to Atlanta, where an assayer informed him that they were an unusually good quality of brass. He had payment stopped on his check, and notified the police to look for the strangers.

Call for a Silverite Convention.

Cincinnati, May 3.—A call was issued today for a convention of free silver Republicans of Ohio in Cincinnati, June 1st, next, to elect delegates to the National Free Silver convention June 8th.

Champion Harvesting Mowing Machines

Are the strongest and require less repairing than any others now on the market. Work easy and satisfactory.

They are endorsed by some of the most practical farmers in the State. See

ALLEN & CRAM MACHINE COMPANY,
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And examine the machines before you buy. They will take pleasure in explaining their merits. Also, manufacturers and importers of portable and stationary engines and boilers, saw mills, cotton gins, presses, &c. Correspondence solicited.

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We guarantee that one glass of Harris Lithia Carbonated Water Will relieve any case of indigestion in one minute's time, or money refunded; or if taken after each meal will cure any case of indigestion.

Read what the noted Dr. Davega, of Chester, S. C., has to say for it:

"MR. J. T. HARRIS—Dear Sir: For the past eight months I have been using Harris' Lithia Water with most excellent results, where I have been able to get my patients to drink a sufficient quantity daily. The Carbonated has no equal in gastric disturbances. In old chronic dyspepsias if you will wash the stomach with salt and water, and half an hour later have your patient drink the Carbonated Lithia, you will make many friends and improve many stomachs. It is an excellent laxative, and is a sure cure for flatulent dyspepsia. S. M. DAVEGA, M. D."

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- 1 Quart Williams' Writing Fluid or Copying Ink.
- 1 Half Pint Williams' Crimson Fluid.
- 1 Half Pint Williams' Mucilage.

ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR.

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RALEIGH, N. C.

AT THE UNIVERSITY

Literary Matters Claim the Attention of Students.

SOCIETY DEBATE LAST FRIDAY NIGHT

SUNDAY SERVICES AT YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Debaters Going to Georgia—Five Seniors Spoke Saturday—The Others Handed in Typewritten Essays

Special to The Tribune. Chapel Hill, N. C., May 3.—The schedule of the examinations has been posted. They will begin May 18 and end on the 29th.

Being to rain, the "field day" was postponed until next Saturday. In the account of the meeting of the State Literary Club your correspondent mentioned a failure to give the credit of the paper, "The Tragedy of Thought and Blood in Hamlet," to Mr. W. Willis Brodhead. The last issue of the paper was probably the best read of the club during the whole session.

The first annual freshman-sophomore debate between the Dialectic and Philanthropic societies took place in the "Phi" hall Friday evening. Each society was represented by a sophomore and a freshman. The debaters were:

Dialectic—J. W. Cooper, Jr., '00; W. S. Wilson, '99.

Philanthropic—J. N. Baggett, '00; W. E. Cook, '99.

T. C. Wright, '97, President of Debate; R. D. W. Connor, '99, Secretary of Debate.

The committee rendered their decision in favor of the "Phi" debaters. The annual election for mayor and commissioners of the town takes place today. The candidates are: Messrs. W. S. Earles, the present incumbent, and L. W. Sugg.

There is generally no politics in the election, and it is generally believed that Mayor Earles' good record will result in his re-election. The question of a graded school will also be voted on. Its advocates have made a strong fight for it; but its enemies have been no less active, and the contest will no doubt be close one way or the other.

Prof. Paul Whitehead, D. D., of Richmond, occupied the pulpit at the Methodist church yesterday morning preaching an able sermon.

In the evening, the University Young Men's Christian Association held services in the Presbyterian church, which were largely attended.

PROGRAMME.
Song—Gospel Hymns, No. 82.
Prayer—Prof. Butler.
Scripture Reading—J. K. Prohl.
Song—By the Glee Club Quartette.
Prayer—F. W. Coker.

"Bible Study and Athletic Life at Knoxville Summer School"—R. H. Wright.
Song—Glee Club Quartette.
Social and Spiritual Significance of the Conference—C. H. Johnson.
Song—No. 216.
Benediction.

Messrs. H. G. Connor, Jr., and David B. Smith, who are the debaters elected to represent us in the contest with the University of Georgia at Athens, will leave here Thursday for Athens.

The senior speaking came off Saturday. Although all did well, still we shall not attempt to give an outline of their orations, as each one of them will speak again at commencement. The subjects and speakers were as follows:

The Relation of Government to Freedom—Arch. Turner, Allen.
America in Civilization—David Baird Smith.
Conflict Between Knowing and Feeling—Donald McIver.

The Growth of Law—Sylvester Brouse Shepherd.
The Physician as a Moral Teacher—William Johnson Nichols.

All seniors, who do not deliver an oration May 1, are required to hand in a type-written thesis of not less than twenty-five hundred words. These are bound and are preserved. They have all been kept since Hinton James' thesis on the "Work of the Sun." The old system will no doubt continue for many years.

The role of the senior class, with the subject of their theses is as follows:
R. H. Grover—"The Origin and Development of the Judicial System."
S. Harris—"The Beginnings of Scientific Method."

W. D. Hayward—"The Certainty of Religion and of Science Compared."
F. J. Haywood—"Relation of Mind to Body."

N. Howard—"The Eastern Triangles of North Carolina."
W. S. Howard—"The Hanseatic League and its Connection With Commerce."

W. J. Horner—"Social Life in the Age of Beowulf."
F. B. Johnson—"Organization."
T. F. Klutz, Jr.—"The Literary Principle."

E. C. Lane—"The Religion of Science."
J. D. Lantry—"St. Joan."
L. T. Liles—"Judah as a Reformer."

J. A. Long—"The Gentleman Farmer and Patriot."
D. H. McInally—"Two Systems of Education."
A. W. Mangum—"Road Construction and Road Metals."

W. S. Myers—"Harmony in Life."
A. H. Allen—"Oration."
J. H. Andrews—"Iron Ores of North Carolina."

A. W. Belden—"The Relation of the Industries to the Advancement of Chemical Science."
W. W. Brodhead—"A Southern Puritan."
Perry Cannady—"Alfred the Great, the Teacher King."

T. T. Candler—"Mrs. Browning and Italy."
W. D. Carmichael, Jr.—"Milton as an Educator."
Henry G. Connor, Jr.—"North Carolina in the French and Indian War."
L. P. Cople—"The Character and Aims of Theatricals."
Burton Craige—"Possibilities of the South in Literature."
T. J. Creekman—"Pictures from Homer."

W. A. Crinkley—"Dramatic Elements in the Book of Job."
Dennis Cate—"The True Language of Feeling."
A. H. Edgerton—"Mountains; Their Origin and Structure."

R. S. Fletcher—"The Reformer Within the Church."
O. Newby—"The Quaker Town."
W. J. Nichols—"Oration."
S. P. Shepherd—"Oration."
D. B. Smith—"Oration."
W. Underhill—"The Place of Feeling in Life."
Lionel Well—"A Study in Vulcanology."
E. W. Weston—"Schiller's Dramatic Method in die Junbu and Wilhelm Tell."
R. V. Whitten—"The Scot in History and Romance."
A. F. Williams—"The Applications of Geology to Agriculture."
J. S. Williams—"The Importance of the Study of Greek."
J. S. Wray—"Buns and Whitman as Poets of Nature and Naturalism."
R. H. Wright—"The Philosophy of American Life."
T. L. Wright—"The Ethical Consciousness."

The News and Observer's Unfairness To the Editor of The Tribune.

An article in Sunday's News and Observer in reference to the Commissioner of Labor Statistics is so unfair that I hope you will allow me the privilege of answering it through the columns of your paper.

It strikes me that it comes with a very poor grace from the News and Observer to attack Mr. Hamrick (in his absence from the city) for attempting to (so it claims) have the act of 1868, chapter 113, so construed as to allow \$500 additional to his office, when one of its own leaders, a man who has been its diligent champion to honor and endorse, introduced a bill creating the office of Inspector of Mines (with the head of the Bureau of Labor Statistics as inspector) and allowing \$5,000 to cover the expenses incurred by this new office. The News and Observer never condemned this attempted "extravagance," but when the Legislature passed the bill, after striking out the \$5,000 appropriation called for in this act, it sets to work on the plea of economy to condemn an appropriation of \$400, while apparently, during the Legislature, a Democratic office holder, in the same department, was to have an extra \$5,000 to cover the expenses of his new office. It was silent, because then one of its own leaders was to receive the benefit of the change. It is apparent to all fair minded men, that when a paper is agreeable to one of its own party receiving \$5,000 from the State for a certain work, and then, when one of a different political party, although in the same office, asks for not \$5,000, but \$400, and is condemned and held up to ridicule for asking only one-fifth of the sum that his predecessor demanded, it is plain that the paper is so sunk in political prejudice that it allows its political passions to warp its judgment, and is unfair to a distinguished citizen of the State.

Mr. Lacy, the late Commissioner, used the title of the appropriation given by the State to his department in the discharge of the duties of his office. Now Mr. Hamrick has not only to discharge the same duties as those of Mr. Lacy, but in addition he has to inspect the mines and quarries under the act of 1897, creating him inspector, of which there are hundreds in this State; giving also the labor employed, the quantity of minerals mined and, in fact, the law requires him to give everything of interest to the public that pertains to the mining industry of this State.

Thus his work is doubled, for this is one of the richest States, in mineral wealth, in the Union, and with hundreds of miles of travel before him, the inspector, with the labor and work of two departments instead of one on his shoulder, is attacked by the News and Observer in its sudden effort to save the people's money, and it expects Mr. Hamrick to do the work of two departments with the appropriation of one.

The News and Observer must have a very poor opinion of its readers if it thinks they enjoy reading in place of real news—articles like that on Mr. Hamrick. A paper may manage to keep its readers for awhile with such articles in its columns as the one mentioned, but just as surely as that which is noble overcomes in the end that which is base—just so surely will its readers fall from its support, and like rats which leave a sinking ship—leave it to the fate which its unjust policy has entailed it to find.

Respectfully,
W. V. H.

Our Schools.

To the Editor of The Tribune: Apropos of comments made a few days ago on the management of our city schools and particularly the increase of expenses against decrease of pupils, I would be glad to touch on another point.

The school rules make tardiness a sufficient cause for expulsion. I am induced to inquire what is tardiness? No instructor should be foolish enough to think that the forcible prevention of tardiness is indicative of his or her "efficiency." As I understand it, when tardiness is prevented by the closing of doors, it is simply converted into absence. To dispossess a pupil of right of ownership to a place in the school, when, perhaps, his lateness, (apparent tardiness) is unavoidable, is utterly wrong. The arithmetic which is promised is lost and the child is sent out into the world as a heathen. The child is also discouraged because he or she is not allowed to be in the "Grand Display," which is given, (after much preparation), to make the public believe that something wonderful has been accomplished; that in five months "entertaining," and words of like degree of hardness, have been mastered for ready use. The pupils are given just so much to do, and it must be done in just such a way. No matter how fertile the teacher's brain might be in methods and appliances; no matter if she could do the same work in half the time, and more thoroughly, she must obey the manipulations of the machine. This I call "machine teaching." The superintendent turning the "crank."

Boards of education, day-in, day-out, seem to have abandoned the duties imposed upon them by law, and the superintendents superintend the boards quite as much as they do the schools, and it is often wondered if any of the members of the boards know anything of the actual workings of the schools; or know that through expulsion from "teachings." There has been unnecessary, I repeat, cheated and discouraged. We need practical supervision.

In a later communication I may have something to say about "uniformity of school books," necessary to successful teaching. There has been unnecessary and expensive book buying, but, these costly "experiments," regardless of hard times, or the practical matters for sons, are too unimportant matters for superintendents to consider. We repeat, our schools are sadly in need of common-sense supervision.
H. H. ROBERTS.

Reports of Damage Exaggerated.

San Francisco, Cal., May 3.—The reports of damage to the Fresno raisin crop seems to be exaggerated. Trustworthy estimates place the yield at 4,000 cars, or 40,000 tons.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE

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STEVE W. FLOYD, Manager.

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1897.

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer reports to Parliament that during the year the national debt has been reduced nearly thirty-seven and a half millions, leaving a surplus of revenue of about twelve and a half million dollars. The finances of Great Britain are evidently not managed by a Cleveland administration.

The Reform Club banquet, for the purpose of working Cleveland to the front for a Presidential candidate for the Democratic party looks like an effort of the tail to wag the dog. If the Democratic party is to have that prescription again, it would gladly swallow Bryan and risk another attempt at suicide.

The New Bern Journal devotes a column of its valuable space to a reply to a paragraph in The Tribune. But it neglects to answer our question, viz: What does the Journal mean by passing bills in executive session? We pause for a reply; that is to say, we are still pausing for a reply, having already paused a week or thereabouts. We trust that the Journal will not dodge this burning question.

According to the report of Ohio's labor commissioner, there are now in the city of Cleveland only 6,000 idle men, where there were 15,000 a year ago. The same proportion was found also in Cincinnati. This, of course, according to free traders and free silverites, is not to be taken as an indication of returning prosperity. Perhaps the other 12,000 men have moved to China and Mexico, where they still have free silver.

Senator Vest has introduced a resolution for an investigation into the causes of and remedies for the Mississippi floods. If the Senator shall fortunately run up against this paragraph he will be fully informed upon the subject. The causes of the floods are the excessive rains which occur in the valleys of the Mississippi and its tributaries; the only remedy for them is to either stop the rains or the quantity of water they too generously contribute.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL MATTERS.

The largest and most important, perhaps, of all the business functions of government is the transportation and distribution of mails. A great system, that is almost perfection in its arrangements and details, has been built up in this country; and in all the countries which we call civilized there are postal systems of more or less excellence. Exchange of mails, too, between different countries is carried on, but there is no general system regulating international mails. The need of an uniform international system, however, has long been recognized and efforts directed to that end have been made by this Government. The Universal Postal Congress will meet in Washington tomorrow, and when it adjourns we confidently expect that another long step will have been taken toward the goal sought—the bringing of all the civilized peoples of the earth under the provisions of a single treaty governing weights, rates and systems of transportation. The importance of universality of agreement in international postal service cannot well be overestimated. That its influence upon the commercial world will be of inestimable value has already been demonstrated by the gradual spread of the movement during the past quarter of a century. The scheme has,

of course, another and a more general application. The more closely the peoples of the earth are brought into contact by such conventions, the clearer must be the understanding by each of all the others, the greater the embarrassment attending a rupture of relations thus established, and the less the chances of international war based on inadequate causes.

Thirty-five years ago Postmaster-General Blair, of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet, conceived the idea of bringing about a conference of the postal authorities of America and Europe. Up to that time the United States had distinct and separate agreements with eight foreign governments. The result was a multiplicity of rates, depending upon the route selected and the country or countries through which a letter passed. There was the domestic rate, the sea rate and the rate of each country traversed to be added. These combinations meant untold embarrassment, great expense in correspondence and a most complicated system of accounts.

In the Paris conference of 1863 were representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Austria, Prussia, Denmark, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Costa Rica and the Sandwich Islands. As a result of this meeting postal conventions were brought about among a number of these countries and the work of enlarging the field of operations was pushed vigorously. Within ten years the maximum foreign letter rate charged in the United States was 34 cents, as against \$1.02 in 1863. Similar results, accompanied by a reduction in the number of rates charged in a single country and a consequent simplification of the postal system, were observed elsewhere.

From this encouraging beginning the plan for a universal postal treaty naturally developed. The plan took practical form at the congress which assembled at Berne in 1874, and at which the United States was formally recognized as the pioneer in international postal reform. In that year a treaty was signed on behalf of this government, Great Britain, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, France and Montenegro. This treaty took effect July 1, 1875, and embraced within its operations a population of not less than 375,000,000. It provided for regular congresses, arbitration in case of disagreements over certain provisions, and the collection and dissemination of statistics and general postal information.

In 1878 the congress met in Paris, with new countries added and an aggregate population of 750,000,000 represented. The following congresses were at Lisbon and Vienna. At the latter 1,300,000,000 people were represented, and the whole of the western continent had come in. At the Washington congress next week there are to be added to the signatories of the treaty China, Korea and the Orange Free State. The new impetus in the commerce of the Orient renders it improbable, too, that Japan can longer ignore the substantial benefits derived from membership in this great postal family, and that she will soon be found knocking for admission.

The volume of business to be represented in this congress is stupendous; the wholesome effect upon commercial interests is well-nigh incalculable, and the indirect influence of its regulations upon international, social and political relations must be substantial. The universal postal treaty stands for one of the greatest forward movements of the time, and that it was born of Yankee foresight is one of the biggest feathers in the plumage of the American eagle.

It is believed that General George S. Batcher, of New York, chairman of the delegation appointed by the postmaster general, will be selected to preside. His ability, experience and familiarity with French, which is the language of the convention, would make him an ideal president.

THE PARDONING POWER.

There has been a great deal of adverse comment upon the frequent exercise of the pardoning power by the present executive of North Carolina. The Governor's critics generally have assumed that in the granting of clemency he was actuated by a desire to conciliate the great mass of colored voters who have been sadly disappointed by the failure to obtain suitable recognition under his administration, not to say deceived by promises which have not been fulfilled. The Tribune does not presume to say whether the motive suggested is the real one or not. As his Excellency has not spoken, it leaves the matter where it was before—

involved in doubt. The object of The Tribune in referring to the matter at this time is to reproduce an opportune article on the exercise of the pardoning power, which it copies from the Knoxville Tribune:

The pardoning power is admitted to be a necessity. It is recognized in all the governments of America. Usually it is lodged with the executive, who, Governor. In a few States it is exercised by a pardoning board of which the Governor is the head. Its proper function in all cases is to correct errors and remedy wrongs. Whenever an error or pardon is granted, it is a moral right to reverse the judgment of a court and the finding of a jury upon the emotional plea of pity for the unfortunate.

The pardoning business is growing all over the United States and is becoming a serious menace to law and order. As the Chicago Chronicle says: "Abuse of the pardoning power is undoubtedly one of the contributory causes of the crime and the crime is the cause of the pardoning power." Only a very small percentage of murderers are convicted and executed. A somewhat greater number are convicted and sentenced to penitentiary life. But the great majority of persons who commit this crime escape any kind of punishment except that which conscience may be supposed to inflict.

A definite announcement of the policy of the Ball ministry is momentarily expected. It is beginning to be seen, even in Athens, that all hope of a successful resistance to the Turks is gone. The result, however, is just the same. It is not very difficult to see that it should be said that there are others almost as bad off as we.

A writer in the Davenport Outlook, who has investigated the question of executive clemency in its relation to life and some of the pardons commuted in whole batches. It seems to be coming to be a part of a criminal lawyer's practice to get up petitions for pardon. It is done almost as regularly as motions for a new trial. The lawyer gets a few convicted prisoners, gets up a reputation which is worth money to him. He is believed to have "a pull" with the pardoning power and therefore that it pays to employ him.

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SOME INTERESTING TRIALS.

The B. and O. Testing the Power of Its Locomotives.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has been making a series of tests of the pulling capacity of the different class engines before putting into effect what is known as the unit system of loading, on May 1. By this system an engine will be loaded according to the weight of the cars. A number of these tests have been made from Brunswick, both east and west, and some of them have developed remarkable pulling capacities for the engines. The veteran engineer Thomas Knuckles, with an engine known as Big 500, was given a train of sixty large Baltimore and Ohio coal scoops, which weigh between 30,000 and 32,000 pounds each, and made a successful trip with them to Cumberland. This trip was made under the personal supervision of General Superintendent Thomas Fitzgerald, Assistant General Superintendent W. Gibson, and Superintendent of Motive Power I. N. Kalbaugh, who were accompanied by Superintendent Husted, of the middle division, and J. T. Martin, general yard master at Brunswick. Returning from Cumberland, Mr. Knuckles had another test train, which he handled successfully, pulling thirty-two large loaded scoops up what is known as the nine-mile grade between Martinsburg and Brunswick, and probably hauling more pounds than an engine of this class has ever handled on the same grade before. The aggregate weight of the train was 1,500 tons.

Two test trains subsequently left Brunswick, eastbound. One of the engines was built by the Baldwin Locomotive Company, and the other by the Richmond Locomotive Works. Each engine had a train of thirty-two large scoops, with an average weight of 30,000 pounds each, to pull the heavy grade between Martinsburg and Brunswick, and successfully accomplished the feat.

These trains were accompanied by General Superintendent Fitzgerald, Assistant General Superintendent Gibson, Superintendent of Motive Power Kalbaugh, Division Engineer, Mechanic White, Superintendent of Transportation Maroney, Division Superintendent Spurrier and Train Master Norris. Every arrangement was made to arrive at just what train each engine can haul.

USELESS TO EXPECT

Greek Forces Incapable of Rallying to Protract the Struggle.

RAGE AGAINST THE ROYAL FAMILY

PATRIOTIC GREEKS DEMAND THAT A GREAT BATTLE BE FOUGHT.

Official Circles Would Welcome Mediation by the Powers—Popular Smashed the Crown Prince's Furniture—Battle of Velestino.

(Special Cable—Copyrighted.)

London, May 3.—It seems almost useless, according to dispatches from a great variety of sources, to expect any rally of the Greek forces. The fighting spirit and fighting material of the rank and file still remain, but they lack competent leadership. The rage of the common people revives as the details of the ignominious failure of the Greek campaign in Thessaly become known. According to the latest news from Athens it is directly against the royal family, especially the crown prince, who never was popular, that the rage is directed. Referring to Larissa describing the conduct of the crown prince's retinue when the city was evacuated say that they filled a whole train with the prince's baggage, including supplies for a gourmand, and all sorts of delicacies, while hundreds of wounded soldiers were left to their fate. It is impossible to verify such stories, but the English correspondents who send them do not question their truth.

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Smashed the Prince's Furniture.

London, May 3.—A dispatch to the Standard from Athens, recording instances of the friction against the royal family, says that at Achaia, where the crown prince owns a large estate, the people were summoned Sunday by the church bells. After they had assembled they marched in a body to the royal residence, seized the arm of the royal guards, smashed the furniture and burned all the private papers they could find. The dispatch adds that there has been a renewal of the disturbance in the church, where the and Patrias in connection with the offerings of prayers for the members of the royal family.

Among the many reports in circulation it is alternately asserted that the Greeks have begun to withdraw from Pharsala to take up their final position at Domoko and Othoris.

Battle of Velestino.

London, May 3.—Detailed reports of the three days' fighting at Velestino show that the Turks were either badly informed by their scouts or were ably assisted by the Ottoman cavalry. The truth seems to be that they did not suspect the presence of the Greeks, who were skillfully posted and concealed. The Ottoman cavalry charge on the left wing of the Greeks seemed to be sheer madness. The Greeks, it is said, speak with emotion of the enemy's gallantry. Very few of the horsemen reached nearer than 200 yards of the Greek line. The wheat fields over which they charged were thickly strewn after the engagement with the bodies of men and horses who had fallen victims to the murderous musketry of the Greek highlanders. Many of the dead were clad in portions of Greek uniforms, which were abandoned when Larissa was evacuated.

Turkish Losses at Velestino.

London, May 3.—The Turkish loss at Velestino is estimated to have been 600 killed and a large number wounded.

Spirits of the Army Restored.

London, May 3.—The Athens correspondent of the Daily Telegraph sends a dispatch to that paper, saying: "M. Raill, the prime minister, informs me that the first report of Col. Tsamatos and M. Theotakis is in most respects highly satisfactory. They state that the spirits and self-confidence of the army have been largely restored."

Success of Irregu ar s.

Athens, May 3.—The newspapers here state that a body of Greek irregulars, commanded by M. Terip, a member of the boule, has recaptured Karlitza and restored the telegraph line to Pharsala, from which place Crown Prince Constantine dispatched a squadron of cavalry which occupied the town.

ALTGELD'S FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Explains His Relations With a Defunct Bank.

Chicago, May 3.—The Senate Committee this afternoon concluded its investigation of the appropriation of \$400,000 in money and securities belonging to the University of Illinois by the examination of ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld. In his salient features, his story was a repetition of that given to the press last week. The only damaging evidence Altgeld gave against himself was that he now owed the bank \$17,500, secured by 600 shares of the Unity building stock, worth 40 cents on the dollar, but not saleable in the market, and a certificate to deliver seventy shares of Ogden & Company stock, of doubtful value. He said he owed most of the city banks and had been a heavy borrower for many years. Two weeks before the bank closed Spaulding came to him with a letter from the bank, notifying him that the bank was in a bad condition, and \$60,000 would have to be put in it. This was the first time Spaulding had talked with him about the bank, and the Governor then pressed him about the condition of the university general fund, never supposing that the endowment fund had been touched. From what Spaulding said, Altgeld gained the impression that the fund was invested in securities which could not be readily sold.

Vice-President Averill, who was a witness in the morning, admitted that he was a dummy stockholder, doing Spaulding's bidding at all times, and that a dummy was used to hold ex-Director Camp's stock, so that he could borrow money from the bank legally.

DISPENSARY IN DANGER.

A California Firm Applies for an Injunction Against Constables.

Charleston, S. C., May 3.—The South Carolina dispensary law is about to lose its main prop. In the United States Court here today a bill was filed by Vanderhook & Co., of California, for \$5,000 damages for the recovery of a car of wine, and a plea submitted asking that a personal injunction be granted against every State officer working under the dispensary law from hereafter. The bill states that the company will hereafter import liquors to the value of \$10,000 and will sell it to individuals and stores. It is found that this is found, it is alleged in the Constitution of the United States and the original package decision of the United States Supreme Court.

The court fixed May 17th for the hearing. If the injunction shall issue, liquors may be brought in and sold just as if saloons were licensed. A big legal fight will be the result, as the State realizes that the dispensary is doomed if its officers cannot seize liquors brought here to be sold.

RAIN CHARGED WITH SULPHUR.

A Curious Phenomenon That Puzzles Pennsylvania People.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 3.—The heavy rains last night were mixed with showers of sulphur, and the curious phenomenon has been the talk of the city and neighborhood today. In the gutters a yellow deposit was found along the water line, and men who were out in the heavy showers before daylight say the air was surcharged with a sulphurous odor. Older citizens recall a sulphur rain about thirty years ago. At Steelton, the deposit was analyzed and found to contain a large percentage of sulphur. Others gathered a quantity of the stuff, and having dried it, applied a match, when a flame shot forth and there was the usual odor of sulphur.

Some account for it by the fact that the storm came from the southwest, where, during the past week, severe cyclonic and earthquake disturbances have occurred, and that the air became permeated with the sulphur particles of which descended with the heavy rainfall last night.

WILL REST ON HIS HONORS.

Fitzsimmons Not Disposed to Re-Enter the Prize Ring.

New York, May 3.—Bob Fitzsimmons arrived in this city from Pittsburg today. He immediately set aside all chances of a match between himself and Joe Choynski by declaring that the posting of \$1,000 by "Parson" Davies with Al Smith to further an encounter for the championship some time next fall was futile. Fitzsimmons added that he did not intend to fight anybody for a while, and if he does make up his mind to go into the ring once more, his next opponent will not be "Thogy." "If Joe wants to wait," he said, "I will wait." He must go ahead and lick Jim Corbett and Peter Maher.

Speaking of Corbett, he said: "I don't know what I will do with him. I may fight him again, and I may not."

Fought Without Regard for Rules.

Buffalo, May 3.—Isadore Struss, of Philadelphia, won from Joe Mullins, of Boston in the second round of their fight at the Olympic Athletic club tonight. It was an urricane fight from the start. The men went at each other rough and tumble, with little regard for the rules of the ring, punching each other in the clinches and compelling the referee to break them by main force at least a dozen times in the first round. They threw each other out of the ropes and in the air. Mullins' foul fighting aroused the house against him. In the second round he tried his old trick of ducking to catch his opponent's rush on the shoulder, but Struss caught him with an uppercut which laid him out, or at least he lay still until counted out. Then he got up quite fresh, ran over to Struss' corner and punched him in the face.

Killed on the Levee.

New Orleans, La., May 3.—The levee on the Angola plantation in West Feliciana, broke today, and the plantation was flooded. The levee protected a few rich plantations, and they will be seriously damaged.

A negro named Jesse Martin was killed by one of the levee guards near yesterday for going on the levee. The guards have strict injunctions to keep all people off the levees for fear of levee cutters. Martin insisted upon riding on horseback on the levees. He was warned off, and refusing to leave, and wounding Martin, who died today.

Race Horses by the Car Load.

Louisville, Ky., May 3.—Eight or nine car loads of race horses reached Churchill Downs from Memphis today. The other car was from Chicago and contained six horses belonging to the Foster Brothers, of Madison, Ill. Among them was Dr. Shepard, a Kentucky Derby starter, and Confession, who is eligible for the Kentucky Oaks. Those from Memphis included fourteen belonging to W. A. & A. McGuigan.

ELECTIONS IN CITIES

Springs Carries Charlotte Against Wednesday by 406.

VICTORY FOR PROGRESS AND REFORM

DEMOCRATS CARRY ASHEVILLE AND HOLD SALISBURY.

One Sided Election in Fayetteville.

Chapel Hill Votes on Graded School Question—No Politics in the Contest Elsewhere.

Special to The Tribune.

Charlotte, N. C., May 3.—The big city culminated today in the election of Springs as mayor. Charlotte, the city of the future, carried the election by a margin of 406 votes. The election was a triumph for the Progress and Reform party. The Democrats carried Asheville and held Salisbury. The election in Fayetteville was one-sided. The Progress and Reform party carried the city by a large margin. The election in Chapel Hill was a contest on the graded school question. The Progress and Reform party carried the city by a large margin. The election in Salisbury was a contest on the graded school question. The Progress and Reform party carried the city by a large margin.

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RALEIGH DEMOCRATIC

Russ Elected Mayor for Another Two Years.

NINE DEMOCRATIC ALDERMEN ELECTED

CITIZENS' TICKET CARRIES THE FOURTH BUT LOSES THE THIRD WARD.

Full Democratic Vote in the First and Second Wards—A Light Vote in the Fourth—Many Republicans Throughout the City Did Not go to the Polls.

Yesterday the voters of Raleigh elected city officials for the next two years. The weather was ideal and there was no exception of indifference on the part of the electors. A full vote was cast, out of a total registration of nearly 100,000 about 2,600 votes were polled. The Democrats elected their entire city ticket and have nine out of twelve aldermen. There were two tickets in the field, the Democratic and the Citizens', which was composed of an independent ticket for Mayor, a Republican for city clerk and a Populist for Tax Collector. The vote in the city stood:

For Mayor—
William M. Russ (Dem.).....1,607
Frank Stronach (Ind. Dem.)..... 946
Russ' majority..... 661
For City Clerk—
W. H. Rogers (Rep.).....1,612
W. H. Rogers (Rep.)..... 933
Smith's majority..... 679
For Tax Collector—
Chas. F. Lumsden (Dem.).....1,462
John N. Wynne (Pop.)..... 78
J. D. Carroll (Ind. Rep.)..... 301
Lumsden over both..... 374

Ham Smith led the Democratic ticket this time, as he did two years ago. This is quite a compliment to him. Carroll showed considerable strength in all the wards.

First Ward.
The election passed off quietly in this ward. The full colored vote was not polled. In fact, at 5 o'clock, out of a colored registration of 180 only 83 had voted. The white vote was full; only about 75 failed to vote. The Democrats swept hard in this ward, while the opposition lacked organization. The vote stood:

For Mayor—
Russ.....443
Stronach.....123
Russ' majority.....320
For City Clerk—
Smith.....442
Rogers.....125
Smith's majority.....317
For Tax Collector—
Lumsden.....437
Wynne..... 67
Carroll..... 61
Lumsden over both.....309

For Aldermen—
A. M. Powell (Dem.).....448
Henry M. Levy (Dem.).....445
John S. Riddle (Dem.).....447
J. D. Newman (Rep.).....126
J. A. Hinant (Rep.).....118
The vote in this ward for Mayor two years ago stood:
Russ (Dem.).....399
Wynne (Rep.).....152
Russ' majority.....247
He made a gain this year of 73 votes.

Second Ward.
The election in the Second ward was even more quiet than in the First. There were very few Stronach workers at the polls. A very full vote was polled. W. M. Rogers received 1 vote for City Clerk.

For Mayor—
Russ.....406
Stronach.....127
Russ' majority.....279
For City Clerk—
Smith.....419
Rogers.....115
Smith's majority.....304
For Tax Collector—
Lumsden.....402
Wynne..... 99
Carroll..... 32
Lumsden's over both.....271
For Aldermen—
John C. Drewry (Dem.).....418
W. W. Parrish (Dem.).....419
J. B. Boushall (Dem.).....416
K. W. Merritt (Rep.).....106
O. W. Belvin (Rep.).....106
W. B. Perry (Rep.).....106

Two years ago the vote was: Wynne 130, Russ 374.

Third Ward.
The Third ward was the bone of contention in this campaign. The Democrats were determined to carry it, and they spared no pains or effort to succeed. The polls were crowded by voters and hangers-on all day. While no fights were reported, the crowd was rather noisy at times. There was evidently some whisky not far away, and bribery was talked of. Several showed the effects of their contact with the fluid. Every conceivable combination of candidate on the two tickets was made by the scrutineers in this ward. Two years ago Wynne carried the ward over Russ by 100. Yesterday Russ' majority was over 100.

For Mayor—
Russ.....455
Stronach.....248
Russ' majority.....207
For City Clerk—
Smith.....451
Rogers.....353
Smith's majority.....98
For Tax Collector—
Lumsden.....350
Wynne.....332
Carroll..... 89
Lumsden's majority over Wynne..... 55

Lumsden ran behind his ticket. A good many Democrats scratched him and voted for Carroll. Lumsden was scratched throughout the city. The fight for Aldermen in this ward was the contest of the day. If the Republicans carried this ward the Board of Aldermen would be a tie, since the Republicans were sure of the Fourth ward. The vote for Aldermen stood:

J. S. Correll (Dem.).....406

F. W. Honeycutt (Dem.).....425
J. E. Potter (Dem.).....405
C. W. Hoover (Rep.).....395
L. N. White (Rep.).....382
E. V. Denton (Ind. Dem.).....362

Carroll received two votes for Alderman and one vote for City Clerk. Two years ago Wynne received 371 votes in this ward and Russ 355.

Fourth Ward.

The election passed off without any trouble in the Fourth. The vote was light. About 150 colored voters did not go to the polls and a number voted the Democratic ticket. The Republican aldermanic ticket was scratched considerably.

For Mayor—
Stronach.....343
Russ.....303

Stronach's majority
For City Clerk—
Rogers.....340
Smith.....300

Rogers' majority
For Tax Collector—
Wynne.....286
Lumsden.....243
Carroll.....119

Wynne over Lumsden
For Aldermen—
E. A. Johnson (Rep.).....398
J. E. Hamlin (Rep.).....406
E. J. Robinson (Rep.).....366
T. R. Jones (Dem.).....386
J. A. Mills (Dem.).....327
J. W. Brown (Dem.).....227

Two years ago Wynne received 378 votes and Russ 222.

There are already a dozen Democratic candidates for every position in the disposal of the Aldermen.

Mr. Johnson's 84th Birthday.

Mr. Albert Johnson was 84 years old yesterday. He is now the oldest railroad man in the world, the oldest Free Mason in North Carolina, and he and Mrs. Johnson are the oldest married couple in Raleigh. They were married in 1836. Mr. Johnson came to Raleigh on the first locomotive which entered the city, 1840. He was connected with the Raleigh and Gaston railroad until a few years ago. The Tribune extends birthday greetings, and wishes that his life may be prolonged to see many more birthdays.

Thirty-Four Fights With Rebels.

Havana, May 3.—The official reports issued today give the details of thirty-four engagements with the rebels in the different provinces of the island, not excepting those which have repeatedly been declared to be pacified. As is always the case, the rebels were invariably defeated and dispersed, their losses far exceeding those of the Spaniards.

From a statement furnished by the general staff, it appears that for the ten days ending April 28th, 334 rebels were killed, 37 made prisoners and 718 horses captured. During the same time the Spaniards lost two officers and eighteen privates killed and nine officers and 147 privates wounded.

Suicide for Love.

Louisville, Ky., May 3.—William Wright, a young farmer and tobacco buyer of Trigg county, killed himself under his sweetheart's window yesterday afternoon. Wright rode over to her home where he expected to spend the afternoon, but for some reason, the father of the young lady refused to allow him to dismount. Immediately the young man wheeled his horse around till he was facing the window from which his sweetheart was looking out, and fired the fatal shot. The top of his head was torn off by the bullet.

Visit From Whitecaps.

Columbia, S. C., May 3.—Last night in Greenville county, a party of mounted whitecaps visited the house of Walter Price, a negro, forcibly entered the building and dragging out Price and a white woman, gave them an unmerciful whipping. The woman is seriously injured. She recognized several of the party as white men of some standing, living in the city of Greenville. They will be prosecuted.

Anthracite Coal Business.

New York, May 3.—The managers of the anthracite coal roads say that they are much encouraged by the improvement that is now evident in the trade. For the past fortnight there has been an increased demand for all sizes and prices have hardened. The April output of anthracite coal was 2,500,000 tons, and it is estimated that the market requirements for this month will be about the same.

Court Martial Ended.

Atlanta, Ga., May 3.—The Romeyn court-martial completed its work here at noon today, and two hours later, after a secret deliberation over the evidence submitted, reached a conclusion and dispatched it to Gen. Merritt. Just what this verdict is no person outside of the official thirteen has any definite knowledge.

MAKING BEET SUGAR.

Description of the Process, From the Field to the Granulated Product.

Manufacturer.

First the beets are brought in by the farmers and deposited in large sheds with V-shaped bottoms, which are connected with the factory by means of channels, through which a moderate flow of water carries the beets into the first washing machine. By means of a spiral the beets are tumbled about, washed and carried on until they drop into an elevator, which carries them to the top of the building, where they pass through an automatic weigher and are sliced in such a manner as to open up the pores of the beet as far as possible. The sugar beet is very similar to the honeycomb, and in its little cells is secreted the sweet matter, so that in slicing it is desirable to cut up as many of these little cells as possible. Hence the necessity of having the knives sharp, so that the cells may not be ruptured, but clean cut. As these slices come from under the cutter they are put in what is known as a diffusion battery. In this battery the sugar is extracted by soaking the sliced beets in water. Warm water is turned into the contents of a large jar holding several tons of sliced beets. The water circulates through the mass of cosettes (the name given to the slices of beets) and passes out through the bottom by means of a pipe which enters the top of jar No. 2, the water being forced along by pressure. From one battery to another, this liquid passes along until it has gone through fourteen cells or jars, when it is shown that sufficient water has passed through jar No. 1. The water is now turned off and No. 2 becomes No. 1 and No. 1 is emptied of its cosettes.

BOOKS CONTAINING
20 Street Car Tickets for 90c. on sale at the office of
Sherwood Higgs & Co.

ANNIVERSARY WEEK OF OUR GRAND REBUILDING SALE.

A magnitude of Values and plentitude of attractions will ever cause people to buy where the styles are right and the prices cheap.
A year ago we pulled out of the old rut of Raleigh Merchandising and pioneered the new, popular, common-sense, money saving method, of dividing the profits with the people and doing business.
We point with pardonable pride to the aggressive push and energy displayed by the management, the evidences of public endorsement and the subsequent growth of business.
The great May movement commences, and to commemorate the occasion of a year ago favorable prices will mark the event all this week.

NEW IDEAS IN MILLINERY EVERY DAY.

Second Shipment Knox & Dunlap Sailors. Every Express adds something new. See the New Duck and Linen Tam O'Shanter.

Ribbon Special.

Fifty pieces new Taffetas. All shades. Plenty of whites, new purples, new shades of greens and reds; 3 1/2 inches wide—regular 25c. ribbons. Found only in our Millinery Department at 14c

White Mousquetaires.
Twelve and sixteen-button length White Kids for commencements.

"Duchess" Kid Gloves.
New pearls—white and butter colors. Best dollar gloves on the market. Every pair warranted.

Kayser Patent Finger tip Gloves.
All silk, "tips" outwear the gloves, 50c New ruchings Neckwear, Fans, Veilings, Chiffons, Flowers and Laces.

Big Special Percal Sale.
One case, yard wide; full pieces; no remnants; none at wholesale; not over 10 yards to customer; regular 12c. quality. Hurry if wanted. As long as they last 5c

Shirt Waist Sale.
High-class "tops" novelty—all new. This season's goods; made from the accepted and most stylish cotton fabrics of this season. Detachable collars and cuffs, divided in four lots for quick delivery:
Lot 1. Worth 50 and 75c, to go at 45c
Lot 2. Worth 80c and \$1, to go at 59c
Lot 3. Worth \$1.25 and 1.50, to go at 89c
Lot 4. Worth \$1.75 and \$2, to go at 99c

The May Queen.
You must wake me and call me early, call me early, mother dear,
Tomorrow'll be the happiest time of all, the glad New Year.
Wind up the old alarm clock, ma, and tell the girl, for—say!
I'm to be the Queen o' the May.
I'm to be the Queen o' the May.

There's many a sealskin sack, they say, but none so thick as mine.
There's many a chamisio undervest and many an ulster fine;
But none has a rig like little Alice—in all the town, they say;
So I'm to be Queen o' the May, mother, I'm to be Queen o' the May.

I've taken in the Kneipe cure, ma, and sponge baths long and chill;
I've swallowed quinine by the peck and tonic by the gill.
And now I'll borrow some steamer rugs and a linen duster gay.
For I'm to be Queen o' the May, mother, I'm to be Queen o' the May.

The sun shone warm but yesterday; tonight we'll have a frost.
The chumps who shook their heavy-weights will pay the doctor's cost.
Last night I'd icicles on my ears, we've a thunder storm today.
And I'm to be Queen o' the May, mother, I'm to be Queen o' the May.

All the people, mother, who'll come to see me there,
They'll cough and swelter and shiver and shake and sob and yell and swear.
The weather won't do a thing to them, but me? Well, I should say!
I'm to be Queen o' the May, mother, I'm to be Queen o' the May.

A Smile.
She smiled upon his suit.
He was tastefully, richly dressed, and they were at dinner.
He playfully touched his glass to hers to drink a health to their happiness.
And she—she smiled upon his suit.
That is to say, the cherry cocktail she had raised was precipitated upon his satin waistcoat.
She, however, steadfastly maintained that he had joggled her elbow.

Notice to Contractors.
Sealed proposals for the erection of an annex to the northern exposure of the colored department of the North Carolina Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, in the city of Raleigh, will be received at the office of the principal until noon of May 10, 1917. Plans and specifications can be seen by applying to the principal. The institution will furnish brick, and the contractors all other materials.
The Board of Trustees will require bond for the faithful performance of the contract, and will reserve the right to reject any bid, or bids.
JOHN E. RAY, Principal.

For Sale.
Four houses and lots, near Peace Institute, renting for \$21.00 per month, at \$2200.
Twenty-one houses and lots, South street, renting for \$100 per month, at \$10,000.
We have a good many others for sale just as good and pay as large a percent as the ones mentioned above.
Wynne, Ellington & Company, Insurance and Real Estate.

Death of Captain Lockhart.
Special to The Tribune.
Durham, N. C., May 3.—Captain Jno. S. Lockhart was a gallant Confederate soldier, a member of Stonewall Jackson's brigade. He was a prominent Mason, long connected with the tobacco trade in North Carolina and Virginia, and a popular member of society, a useful citizen, a consecrated member of the Methodist church and died enjoying the love and esteem of the community. He was a brother-in-law to Col. J. S. Carr and Capt. E. J. Parrish.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

MERRY MONTH OF MAY.

Constant attractions, and plenty of them each week, prepare surprises for the next.

First Week's Surprise.

[Monday, May 3d, to Saturday May 8th.]

A GREAT SILK SALE.

May's first week begins a Great Silk Sale, or rather two Great Silk Sales—the greatest values in silks we ever knew—or you.

COLLECTION No. 1—SPECIAL TABLE:
SALE PRICE 49 CENTS PER YARD.

COLLECTION No. 2—SPECIAL TABLE:
SALE PRICE 99 CENTS PER YARD.

These prices do not represent one-half their values, the quantities in each collection are not limited, yet the first choice means always the best choosing, so be on hand early Monday morning, the Great Silk values will surprise you.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

"PARADISE"

FOR SALE.

This desirable place is in sight of the ocean and enjoys the delightful sea breeze; five miles from Morehead City, N. C.; bounded on the South by Bogue Sound, on the North by Newport River, both navigable streams, and lawful fences.

The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad runs through the centre of the farm and in full view of the residence, with a station near by. The water pure and healthy. The farm contains several different kinds of soil and is adapted to any kind of crops grown in the State. Game, fish, clams, oysters, scallops, etc., are abundant. This place is adapted to trucking, fishing, stock raising or any other occupation one can follow in the Country.

"PARADISE"

CONTAINS ABOUT

Five Hundred Acres.

This is a rare chance to get a place with so many advantages and no disadvantages, and at so low a price. Who will be the lucky one?

Call on or address,

BROUGHTON & CO.,

Farm Agency,

RALEIGH, N. C.

'Phone 206-B.

T. L. Eberhardt,

MANUFACTURER OF

ICE

RALEIGH, N. C.

OFFICES FILLED BY MCKINLEY

LIST OF IMPORTANT APPOINTMENTS MADE BY HIM.

All Men of Fine Calibre—Ohio Leads all States in Patronage, With New York Close Behind—Heartburnings are Few.

Washington, May 3.—It is almost two months since William McKinley became President of the United States. In this period there have been fewer changes in office than during the corresponding two months of any Administration in recent years. Mr. McKinley's policy has been to go slow. He has listened to all the demands which have been made upon him patiently and with great good humor, but the seekers after office have been obliged to wait until, in his opinion, it would suit the public interests to make changes.

He has not thought it wise to change simply for the sake of change. It has been his policy to let Mr. Cleveland's appointees serve out their four-year terms without interference, and in some instances the time even has been exceeded.

President McKinley has appointed only ten Republican consuls. These are William McKinley Osborne, of Massachusetts, who has been made consul general to London, the richest plum in the consular service; James Boyle, of Ohio, McKinley's former private secretary, who has obtained the next best place as consul general to Liverpool; John K. Gowdy, of Indiana, who goes as consul general to Paris; Thomas C. Harrison, of Philadelphia, consul general to Cairo; Anson Burlingame Johnson, of Colorado, consul at Amoy, China; Samuel L. Gracely, of Massachusetts, consul at Foochow, China; Alexander M. Thacker, of Pennsylvania, consul at Havre; James A. Smith, of Vermont, consul at Leghorn, Italy; E. S. Day, of Connecticut, to Bradford, England; and George N. West, of the District of Columbia, consul at Pictou, Nova Scotia.

It will be noticed that hardly any except three or four Consulates which rise almost to the dignity of diplomatic places have been filled, and that the appointments in almost every instance have been men to whom the Administration was under special obligation. Mr. Thacker is a son-in-law of General Sherman and Dr. Gracely was appointed at the special request of men high in the Methodist church, of which President McKinley is a member. There has been practically no distribution of patronage in Consulates in the ordinary acceptance of the term.

In the diplomatic service the changes have been more numerous in proportion and have affected posts of considerable importance. The four Ambassadorships all have been filled and Ministers also have been appointed to Mexico, Japan, Hawaii, Turkey, Belgium and Austria. It is a striking fact that the diplomatic appointments have been received with general approval. President McKinley has avoided the blunders which characterized the first and second Cleveland Administrations, and the men who have been sent to represent the United States abroad have been in every instance thoroughly acceptable to the governments to whom they have been accredited. Some of these appointments have been almost ideal, as in the case of John Hay, the new Ambassador to England; Andrew D. White, the new Ambassador to Germany; Professor Anselm, the new Minister to Turkey; and Harold Sewall, Minister to Hawaii, while all of them have been of unusual excellence.

The distribution of appointments among the several States is always a matter of great interest. Without taking account of purely local offices, such as postmasters, collectors of customs and internal revenue, United States attorneys and marshals, and a few minor places which have gone as a matter of course, to residents of States in which they are situated, an analysis of the appointments shows that Ohio has received more than any other State, while New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, Michigan and Pennsylvania follow closely.

Ohio is credited with the Secretary of State, Minister to Belgium, First Assistant Secretary of State, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Commissioner of Patents, Chief of Bureau American Republics, Consul to Liverpool, and the Second Secretary of Legation at Berlin.

New York gets the Secretary of the Interior, the Ambassadors to France and Germany, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Third Assistant Postmaster General and the Second Secretary of Legation at the City of Mexico.

Massachusetts is credited with the Secretary of the Navy, Ambassador to Italy, Consul General to London and the Consul at Poochow, China.

Michigan has carried off the Secretary of War, Minister to Turkey, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and First Secretary of Legation at the City of Mexico.

Illinois has the Secretary of the Treasury, Public Printer, Commissioner to Cuba, Second Deputy Commissioner of Pensions and the Second Secretary of Legation at Tokio.

Pennsylvania has the Minister to Austria-Hungary, Consul General to Cairo, Second Secretary of the Embassy at Paris, Second Assistant Postmaster General and Consul to Havre.

Other States have been provided for as follows: Alabama—Auditor for the Interior Department.

Arkansas—Minister to Mexico.

California—Attorney General.

Colorado—Consul to Amoy, China.

Connecticut—Consul to Bradford, England and Recorder of the General Land Office.

Georgia—Minister to Japan.

Indiana—Consul General to Paris and First Assistant Postmaster General.

Iowa—Secretary of Agriculture.

Kansas—First Assistant Postmaster General and First Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Maine—Minister to Hawaii and Secretary of Embassy at Rome.

Maryland—Postmaster General.

Nebraska—Assistant Secretary of War.

New Hampshire—First Deputy Commissioner of Pensions.

New Jersey—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Oregon—Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Rhode Island—First Secretary of Embassy at London.

Tennessee—Commissioner of Pensions.

Vermont—Consul at Leghorn, Italy.

West Virginia—Third Assistant Secretary of State (through the promotion of a Democrat already in the service).

Wisconsin—Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Auditor for the State Department.

Wyoming—Assistant Attorney General.

portant appointment was that of Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, to be Minister to Mexico. Mr. Clayton was the first prominent Southern Republican to announce himself unequivocally in favor of McKinley's nomination, and during the campaign he did notable service at the National Committee headquarters in New York.

Colonel A. E. Buck, of Georgia, who has been made Minister to Japan, is another Southern Republican who did service for McKinley. He swung the Georgia delegation to McKinley in the face of a well organized opposition and was loyal throughout.

William Youngblood, of Alabama, who has been made Auditor for the Interior Department, accomplished in Alabama what Clayton and Buck accomplished in their respective States.

John K. Gowdy, of Indiana, who was made Consul General to Paris, carried his State convention for McKinley at the most critical time in the campaign, and he was next to Perry S. Heath, the First Assistant Postmaster General, was McKinley's right-hand man all through the trying times before the St. Louis convention. Joseph L. Bristow, of Kansas, the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, was next to Perry S. Heath, the most effective advocate of the apostle of Protection in the Sunflower State.

Henry Clay Evans, of Tennessee, the Commissioner of Pensions, was at the head of his State delegation, which threw twenty-four votes solidly for the successful man in the St. Louis Convention, while William McKinley Osborne, Consul General to London, Horace Porter, Ambassador to France; Bellamy Storer, Minister to Belgium, and James Boyle, Consul to Liverpool, have been for years among the President's most enthusiastic and loyal friends.

William R. Day, the First Assistant Secretary of State, was McKinley's law partner at Canton, and occupies the same relation to him that Attorney General Miller occupied to President Harrison, and Postmaster General Bissell to President Cleveland.

It is inevitable that there should be more or less disappointment among the thousands of applicants for office. Every Administration has to do this, and it is charged to the profit and loss account, for with so few offices to distribute many ambitions must remain unsatisfied.

There have been over 30,000 applicants for appointments as Consuls, and only about 200 Consulates to distribute. There have been several scores of applicants for foreign missions. No less than eighteen candidates appeared for the mission to Belgium alone. But taking all things into consideration the Administration has met with remarkable success, and there are fewer evidences of heartburnings than under almost any previous President of recent years.

HOW NO. 49 WAS WARNED.

A True Story of Wit and Bravery of two Boys.

Earnest Thurston in American Agriculturist.

The wind whistled and shrieked about the small frame building beside the railroad track, whirling dead leaves in tiny drifts against door and windows and sending gusts of rain and sleet that rattled the panes, foretelling Winter's return. It was only a little after 6, but night had already fallen, black and forbidding.

Young Tom Henderson shivered as he opened the door and looked out, then hastily closing it, he went and stirred the fire for the twentieth time. Restless and uneasy, however, he soon wandered back to the window and stood gazing out into the blackness.

It was a gloomy prospect, could he have seen it—a desolate landscape of scrub and young trees. There was no house nearer than the ranch where he boarded, and that was a mile distant.

No visitors came by the little frame building, save at long intervals; no passengers ever boarded the train there. Indeed, the trains never stopped unless for telegraph orders, or to take the siding for some other train to pass, on the single main track.

The S. & W. R. R. had needed the siding at just this point on the long desolate stretch of prairie between Ralston and Winfield, and necessity had driven Tom to accept the lonely post of operator, in order to support himself and his brother Henry, when they had been suddenly left alone in the world.

The door opened now, and Henry came in, bringing a breath of cold air with him. In his hand he carried a basket containing his brother's supper. He was a lad of fourteen years, looking small for his age, even when muffled up.

"I hoped you wouldn't try to come to-night," said Tom, as he helped remove the wet wraps.

"Oh, it's nothing! Dick knows every step of the way. I just wrapped up and left the reins loose. But I tell you it's slippery. Trains will be late to-night."

"Yes, No. 49 won't reach here until 7:30 and No. 61 is three hours late. We'll have to bunk here to-night. I'll go and see to the ponies."

Snatching up a lantern, he hurried out, while Henry sat down by the stove and fingered an unusual how to telegraph.

Tom soon returned, and they sat down to their meal, warming their coffee over the little office stove. They were in the midst of this occupation, when the sound of the door opening caused them to start to their feet.

There stepped into the room a tall, broad-shouldered man, whose features were almost hidden by the heavy leathers he wore. A smaller man followed and stood in the background, while Tom felt, rather than saw, that another stood outside by the window.

"When will the Winfield express arrive?" the tall man asked, in a gruff voice.

"In about forty minutes; it's late to-night," Tom answered, his uneasiness increasing suddenly, for the man's beard looked from the side as if it were fastened on. Somehow he wished he hadn't told the time so exactly.

"God! We're on time, then. We want you to signal that train to stop, for it's absolutely necessary for us to reach Winfield to-night," said the stranger, turning his eyes away from Tom's over the operator's steady gaze.

"I can't sir. It's against the rules. No passenger ever boards here, and that express never stops. I'm sorry, but—"

"We'll pay for it," broke in the man sharply. "If it's against orders for you to do it, will you telegraph Superintendent Hastings at Winfield, for instructions?"

"Certainly," said Tom, with a breath of relief, glad to consult his superior about the matter, and he stretched out his hand to the instrument to call up headquarters.

The next instant he found himself at full length on the floor dazed by a blow on the head, while the tall man, who had gazed at him, the stranger's companion seized Henry, tumbled him into a chair and threatened to kill him if he moved from it.

Three more men now made their ap-

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SCOTCH SNUFFS.
Blue Ribbon Sweet
SCOTCH SNUFF.
UNEQUALLED IN PURITY, STRENGTH AND FLAVOR.
GOLD PLATED JEWELRY
AND BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURES ARE GIVEN AWAY FREE FOR THE TICKETS IN EACH PACKAGE.

pearance, the upper parts of their faces being concealed by white masks. The leader and his companion likewise donned these articles, the former catching the sound of the track signal lantern being turned to "stop," and like a flash he realized what would happen. There had been a train robbery on a neighboring road a few weeks of duty win the day.

In an agony of dread he looked over to where the sounder was telling that thirty minutes warning would come too late. "Oh if he could only get his hand on the instrument for an instant!" Hopelessly he turned away his head, his glance falling from the signal that round him to the heel plates on his shoes put on to help him in slippery weather. Unconsciously he struck them together, for his feet were not tightly fastened, and as he did so an inspiration came to him.

But would he dare do it? It would be dangerous to the brother he loved so well—the men might even kill him both if the trick were discovered. For a long moment he hesitated, then with a groan under his breath, he let his sense of duty win the day.

He gazed straight up into Henry's pale face as the lad sat looking down at him, and then directed his glance toward his shoes. Henry's eyes unconsciously followed him.

Then Tom clicked his heel plates softly together—click-click-click—but Henry never noticed, nor did the men as they clustered about the stove.

Again and again Tom gave the signal before an uneasy movement from the chair told that it was noticed. Once more the heel plates softly clicked out the word "Henry," sounding the telegraph alphabet.

There was an instant of silence before Henry slipped down his foot against the table leg and with the toe of his shoe clicked out the answer "yes."

The men were talking in low tones and heard nothing; indeed the steady rattle of the telegraph sounder concealed the slight noise that Tom made as he slowly clicked out his message, using the shortest words he could think of.

"Break—lamp—run—warn—49—at—cut!"

Henry started. The cut was half a mile away, a terrible distance in the storm and darkness. Besides, the men had threatened to kill him if he moved. How could he go? But brave for his brother's sake, he crushed down the fear in his heart and tapped on the table leg: "How?"

"Get—match—burn—coat—Dick—hurry!" came slowly the answer.

Henry quietly moved his hand to a box on the table, and soon a few matches were in his possession. But how should he start a fire to make the confusion necessary for his escape?

The office lamp was on a bracket over his head and the only other light was in a lantern on the table, an old-fashioned affair with a small movable lamp inside.

"Here, you! Put out that lantern!" called out one of the men seeing the boy's gaze fixed on it. "We don't want any extra lights about, in case we have to run for it later," he murmured to the others.

Henry saw his chance and bravely took it. Opening the lantern clumsily, he let the lamp slip straight through his hands into a pile of waste paper, beside the wood box, uttering a cry of pain as though he had burnt himself.

Then in a pretended effort to put out the blaze, he scattered the burning paper in several directions before the men realized what had happened.

Muttering oaths at the boy's carelessness, the five sprang to their feet. It would never do to have the signal light outside burn down before the train arrived. Besides, the express would never stop for a burning shed if the signal was not shown. So they felt to with a will, shoving Henry roughly aside, and giving him just the chance he needed.

Slipping, unseen, out the door, he rushed to the little horse shed, and hurriedly bridling and mounting, he urged the surprised pony down the narrow gutter that ran beside the track.

The wind in gusts nearly blew the lad from the horse's back, for he had no saddle to cling to. The gutter was full of icy water that benumbed his legs as it splattered over them, and besides, made Dick incline to balk. But he stumbled on under his master's urging, slipping on the hard ground, and breaking through the thin ice that already covered the surface of the pools. It seemed to the lad as if every waving branch were a giant arm to crush him, and every crackling limb a pursuing robber.

The sleet froze in his hair—he had no cap—and wet him to the skin, for he had taken off and rolled up his coat.

Twice Dick went down on his knees, once sending Henry off into the icy water, yet on the lad struggled, until finally they reached the cut; none too soon, for the headlight of N. 49 could already be seen rolling up his coast.

Reining in the exhausted pony, Henry tumbled off and, kneeling beside the track, tried to strike a match on the underside of the rail. But some were wet and his numb hands could not hold others, and nearer and nearer came the train. It was almost upon him when at last the match blazed out and caught the lining of his coat.

Raising the blazing signal, the lad exerted all his strength to wave it up and down until he heard the answering whistle, and then he fell beside the track with just breath enough left

to whisper his warning, when they took him up and carried him into the baggage car.

When it stopped in answer to the signal at the station, five men appeared at express doors and engine cab, and with drawn revolvers started to call "hands up!" But each of the five found one or more revolvers so suddenly held in close proximity to his own head, that his own hands were the ones that went up—and without loss of time.

Then the train men hastened into the office and found Tom lying still bound, sick from the effects of the blow and from the smoke.

They took him aboard, with Henry, and the next few days the brothers spent in a hospital, getting over the effects of the terrible night.

When once more able to work, Tom was given a far better position at Winfield—both brothers having refused to receive a money reward from the R. R. Express Co.

The robbers, who proved to be the same that had "held up" the train on the other road, made not a few remarks uncomplimentary to themselves when they found how easily they had been caught. One of them confessed that no time was left them, after the fire was put out, to think of Henry, the train came so soon.—American Agriculturist.

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PHONE, 229.

Notice.

By virtue of the authority contained in a mortgage deed, executed to us on the 11th day of February, 1885, by Bryant Casey and Eliza Jane Casey, his wife, and duly registered in the Register's office of Johnston county, in book S, No. 4, pages 16, 17 and 18, shall sell at public auction, for cash, at the courthouse door in the town of Smithfield, on the 23 day of May, 1897, the following real property to wit: That tract of land lying about four miles West of the town of Smithfield, in the county of Johnston, and occupied in February, 1885, by said Bryant Casey and wife as a home and farm, bounded North by Burket Jones and Marion Johnson, South by land of W. L. Johnson and Benjamin Casey, and West by land of James Johnson and Williams, containing one hundred and forty-three (143) acres, more or less; or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy amount now due on the bond secured by said mortgage deed, this 1st day of April, 1897.

The Trustees of the Rex Hospital.

Mortgages and Trustees.

P. T. Massey, Attorney.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1897.

Weather Report.

For North Carolina and South Carolina—Partly cloudy weather, possibly showers near the coast; northwesterly winds.

Forecast for Raleigh and vicinity: Tuesday, fair and warmer.

Weather Bureau Observations at 8 p. m. Yesterday.

	Tem.	Rain.	Wind.	Weather.
Raleigh....	58	T.	N.	Cloudy.
Charlotte...	62	.00	N.	Cloudy.
Wilmington...	66	.00	W.	Cloudy.
Hatteras...	64	.00	N. W.	Cloudy.
Washington...	48	.36	N.	Cloudy.
New York....	48	.02	N. E.	Cloudy.

Local Data for Raleigh Yesterday.

Mean temperature for the day, 56; normal, 63; departure, 7.
Total rainfall for the day, T.; normal, .14; departure, .14.
Deficiency of temperature since May 1st, 14 degrees.
Excess of temperature since January 1st, 126 degrees.
Excess of rainfall since May 1st, .43 inches.
Excess of rainfall since January 1st, 1.48 inches.

Weather Conditions.

The storm is now central over New York and Pennsylvania. It has moved very slowly throughout its entire course. The weather has cleared generally in the South, and is clear west of the Mississippi.

Cloudy weather continues north of North Carolina, with some rain, and in the Ohio valley and lake region it is also cloudy.

It is quite cool throughout the south and in the northwest. Frost is reported at North Platte, Neb. There is hardly any danger of frost in the east.

C. F. VON HERMANN,
Section Director.

Personal.

Judge Riddick went to Gates county yesterday.

Miss Baker, of Baltimore, is in the city visiting Mrs. George W. Swenson.

Mrs. W. R. Guion and children, of New Bern, are visiting Mrs. Roscoe Nunn, 113 South McDowell street.

Miss Mabel Leach, of Littleton, who has been visiting her cousins, the Misses Leach, on McDowell street, left for her home yesterday.

Col. W. H. Martin went to Hampton, Va., yesterday to attend the meeting of the Grand Army camps of Virginia and North Carolina. He is chief mustering officer.

Prof. F. B. Shead, of Wake Forest, spent yesterday afternoon in the city. The college catalogue for 1896-97 is in the hands of the printer, and will probably be issued this week.

Mr. Clifford Carroll left yesterday for Wilmington, where the federal court convenes today. Judge Purnell expects to be confirmed by the Senate tomorrow, so he can begin court there tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Wainwright, who, for the past week, have been staying at Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Kenyon's, on North McDowell street, left today for their home in Bowman's Bluff. They expressed themselves as much pleased with their visit.

Capt. W. B. Kendrick has received an invitation to lecture before a society of a hundred young ladies and a hundred young men in Winston Wednesday evening on the "Pps and Downs of Wife Hunting." Capt. Kendrick has a popular lecture, and it is being appreciated by the people of the State.

Mr. Robert N. Simms, of Wake Forest college, spent yesterday in the city with his parents. He won the Tom Dixon oratorical medal last Friday night. The medal is given to the best orator in the senior class in the Euzelean society each year. Mr. Simms' success is gratifying to his many friends in the city.

Capt. T. W. Chavasse left yesterday afternoon for Los Angeles, California, to attend the Grand Council of the Order of Railway Conductors of the United States. He was accompanied by Mrs. Chavasse. Capt. Chavasse will represent the Raleigh division, No. 264, O. R. C., at the council. He and Mrs. Chavasse went from Raleigh to Atlanta, where they will take a special Pullman train to New Orleans, reaching Los Angeles before May 10, when the council meets. The party will visit many places of interest while in the west, including Yellowstone Park and Yosemite Valley. They will stop at Niagara Falls on their return.

Ladies' Hospital Association.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Ladies' Hospital association was held yesterday afternoon at the Supreme Court building.

The report from the Committee on Entertainment was very gratifying, as a net sum was realized from the "Princess Bonnie."

A vote of thanks was tendered the committee, consisting of Mrs. J. J. Thomas, Mrs. Josephus Daniels, Miss McPheters and Miss Sadie Tucker, for untiring zeal and efficient service.

The ladies are certainly to be commended and congratulated upon the financial success of the entertainment and for the pleasant impression made upon the visitors from Portsmouth.

Yarboro House Arrivals.

Geo. B. Bennett, Goldsboro; C. E. Marshall, Philadelphia; Wm. Pepper, Mayesville, Ky.; W. H. King, city; W. H. Williamson, city; T. C. Rollins, Portsmouth; E. W. Van Wagoner, New York; J. H. Spencer, Baltimore; N. F. Alston, New York; J. M. Leach, North Carolina; J. H. Wissler, Virginia; H. S. Fullwood, city; P. B. Wilkes, North Carolina; H. E. Norris, Ark.; Chas. D. Augustin, New York; Robt. E. Darden, Baltimore; Geo. W. Marsh, Nashville, Tenn.; A. W. Alston, Centerville; T. D. Turner, North Carolina; C. T. Hodd, England.

An Election Bet.

Today at 12 o'clock Mr. Sherwood Upchurch will roll a wheelbarrow down Fayetteville street, from the Capitol to the Yarborough house, in compliance with an election bet. But, unfortunately for him, this is not all the wager. Mr. Upchurch bet Mr. Ed Scarborough that not a Democratic Alderman would be elected in the Third ward, and if one was elected he agreed to drink a glass of the meanest corn whisky in Raleigh, eat a raw onion, smoke a 2-cent cigar and roll a wheelbarrow down Fayetteville street. The bet will be paid at noon today. All are invited to witness the performance.

Local News.

Mr. H. Christian Sneed, of Lynchburg, Va., is in the city.

The board of aldermen will meet tonight. This will be the last meeting of the present board.

Deputy Sheriff Johnson, of Nash county, brought four convicts to the State Prison yesterday.

Mr. James Mott has been appointed a steward at the State Prison. He is a son of Dr. Mott, of Statesville.

Remember the birthday tea to be given at the Branson House Tuesday evening, May 4. Let all go and have a good time.

Mr. R. C. Rivers is not a candidate for director of the Institution for the Blind. The Governor will probably appoint Col. John Nichols or Mr. C. B. Roy.

Nine persons were baptized at the Raleigh Baptist Tabernacle Sunday afternoon. The ordinance will be administered again Wednesday evening when twelve will be baptized.

The Sheriff yesterday sold at public auction the furniture belonging to J. J. Whitehead under execution. The judgment against Whitehead was held by J. D. Turner. The furniture brought \$56.70.

The Baptist Special will arrive in Raleigh at 12:30 Wednesday. The passengers will dine at the Park Hotel. This special will have on board many prominent Baptists from Virginia. The S. A. L. has provided a chapel car in this train and services will be held in it along the route.

Deputy Sheriff Rivers will today submit to the county commissioners a plan for extending the jail enclosure so as to take in the jail door and thus keep idle curiosity-seekers from hanging around the jail during court week, and also lessen the opportunity of prisoners to escape when they are being carried to and from the jail. This change will not cost more than \$33.00.

EDENTON STREET REVIVAL.

The revival service at Edenton street Methodist church continues to increase in interest, and Pastor Norman and his faithful lay-workers are doing some effective work.

There was a large attendance last night, and Dr. Norman preached quite an impressive sermon. As a result of the service there were a large number of persons who asked for the prayers of the Christian people.

There was an altar meeting in the midst of which the electric lights suddenly went out, leaving the church for a short while in total darkness. However, the gas was quickly lighted and the service continued.

Dr. Norman used the incident quite effectively in urging upon the unsaved the importance of immediate action in the matter of salvation.

There will be the usual prayer service at 10:30 o'clock this morning, and at 8 o'clock tonight Dr. Norman will preach. The public is urged to attend these services.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Newman Ray Run Down by a Vestibule Train.

Newman Ray, colored, met with a horrible death yesterday on the Southern railroad near Durham. The Chattanooga and Norfolk vestibule, north bound, ran upon him, and he was killed.

It seems that Ray stepped upon the track some distance ahead of the train, and the engineer expected him to get off, but strange to say he did not do so. However, it is not thought that he intended to commit suicide. The engineer blew his whistle continuously, but to no effect.

The accident occurred very near the point where Messrs. A. G. Baner and Chas. Norton, of Durham, met with their serious accident. Ray married a daughter of John Price, a butcher in the city market, and has resided here.

SHIPPED TO CHARLOTTE.

Two Valuable Relics Sent to the Woman's Exposition.

Yesterday Prof. Brinley, of the State Museum, shipped two valuable curios from the Museum to Charlotte to be exhibited in the Woman's Exposition soon to open there. One was the battered and punctured smokestack of the famous Confederate ram Albemarle, which at one time created such consternation among the federal navy, and which a short while later was blown to pieces by Capt. Cushing's short discharges of his guns. The smokestack has been on exhibit at the museum for some time. The other relic is the set of mammoth whale jaws which have for some time stood out in the hall of the Museum building. They are about 12 feet in length, and were taken from a whale caught a number of years ago at Beaufort, N. C.

Both these valuable relics are to be returned as soon as the exposition closes.

No Election at Apex.

The city of Apex is simply not in it. The other places in the State may hold their elections but Apex must endure her present officials for two years longer without having them pass under the yoke. Mr. J. C. Burns, the present Democratic mayor, was elected four years ago. No election was held there in 1895. This year the citizens of Apex petitioned the town commissioners to order an election and the commissioners granted the petition and appointed the poll-holders and registrars. The registrars had completed their work it was discovered that the election law, passed by the General Assembly, provided that a board, consisting of the chairman of the board of county commissioners, the clerk of the court and the register of deeds, should appoint the registrars, not the town commissioners. The said board then met and appointed the same registrars appointed by the town commissioners. By this time the Democrats of Apex had seen the handwriting on the wall and were anxious to prevent an election, so they got these registrars to resign, but the board did not accept their resignation, since they had already registered the voters and it only remained to hold the election. The registrars then turned the books over to E. B. Sturgeon, clerk of the town commissioners, and he refused to give them up, so no election can be held.

Eno Mills Improvements.

Messrs. Sensenman & Brickenstein, of Salem, are just completing their contract for fitting up the Eno cotton mills at Hillsboro with automatic spindles, steam heat and other appliances. These gentlemen also have the contract for similar work in the new United States government building at Meridian, Miss. They are among the foremost plumbing and steam-heating firms in the State.

A. B. STONACH
YOURS TO-DAY.

Yours today at one-half the price for which they were manufactured to sell. An entirely new line of wash dress goods.

Valois Lace Lawns.

Black grounds with white and colored figures and flowers. Made to sell at 15c; yours today, per yard, 7 1-2c

Guipure Lace Lawns.

Light tinted grounds with figures and sprays of flowers. Made to sell at 15c; yours today, per yard, 7 1-2c

Lawn Stripes.

White grounds with small and large figures and flowers. Made to sell at 15c; yours today, per yard, 7 1-2c

Irish Lawns.

Cool dainty patterns. Made to sell at 12c; yours today, per yard, 7 1-2c

The Ladies say we carry the Goods in the State.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Regular Monthly Meeting of the Board.

The Board of County Commissioners met in regular monthly session yesterday. The commissioners reconsidered the order at the January meeting ordering C. B. Ray, superintendent, to open a road near Wyatts.

W. E. Clark was granted a rebate for poll on account of physical disabilities. H. W. Robertson was relieved from poll tax on account of permanent disabilities.

It was ordered that the road in Wake Forest township known as the W. J. Mitchell road and George E. Gill and others, be set for a hearing and finally disposed of Wednesday at 9 a. m. of next meeting, and notice be given the Sheriff to serve notice on Geo. E. Gill, the petitioner for said road.

The board ordered J. M. Estes to have the bridge over New Light creek repaired, not to cost exceeding \$10.

A petition was filed by M. E. Penny and E. G. Penny against petition filed by L. B. Guley at the April meeting for a road in Oak Grove township. It was decided not to take any action until all parties are notified.

The quarterly statement of H. H. Knight, treasurer of Wake county, for the quarter ending April 1, showed a balance in the county treasury of \$32,750.17.

The board adjourned until 9:30 this morning.

WHERE IS THE FOOL KILLER?

Secretary of State Receives a Postal Card "Enclosing \$6.50."

At the Secretary of State's office yesterday a postal card was secured from a man at Piseway, N. C., which beyond doubt distinguishes him as the most absent-minded man or the biggest fool in North Carolina. The postal card read as follows:

"Piseway, N. C.
"Dear Sir—You will find enclosed \$6.50 for which you will send land grant to—
"at Piseway, N. C., and
"oblige. Yours truly,
"May 1, 1897."

Dr. Thompson says that he does not know, and cannot decide, whether the fellow is a fool or crazy. It has been suggested that he have the card dissected and discover if perchance the money is secreted therein. If this proves futile the services of Prof. Kilgore at the experiment station may be made to make an analysis of its composition in search of the "enclosed" \$6.50.

It has been only a few weeks since Dr. Thompson received a card from a man who had been appointed magistrate, and it was addressed to "John Sherman, Secretary of State, Raleigh, N. C." This fellow wanted the Secretary of State to send him certain volumes of the State laws, and it had not dawned upon him that John Sherman was not a North Carolinian, and that he was Secretary of State of the United States, and not for the Old North State.

President Ramsey to Attend.

Yesterday Mr. Charles J. Parker, Secretary and Treasurer of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly, received a letter from President G. J. Ramsey, of the Southern Educational Association, saying that he would attend the session of the assembly at Morehead city this summer. He declines to prepare a special paper to be read during the session, but will make an address upon any topic that he may see fit when he arrives at Morehead.

Mr. Ramsey is quite a prominent educator, and his presence and participation at the assembly will greatly add to the interest of the occasion.

"Hoola Boom" in Washington.

"Hoola Boom" Campbell, the famous editor and statesman from Hanging Dog, down in Cherokee, has many friends in Raleigh, and they are interested in the following reference to him taken from his paper, the Murphy Bulletin:

"The senior editor is in Washington this week watching the elephant walk round and round, and it is to be hoped that he'll not be taken for a 'green goods man' and run in."

Wm. Thalm, Watchmaker and Repairer.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Yarborough Block.

MISS EVA PALMER.

Professional nurse, of experience, offers her services to the public.

Obstetrics a Specialty.

Having completed a thorough course at the Maternity Hospital, Baltimore, she has rooms at 315 McDowell street.

Silk Striped Challies.

Made to sell at 25c; yours today, per yard, 10c

French Organdies.

In new designs for waists and dresses. Were 25c; yours today, per yard, 15c

Scotch Dimities.

Dainty patterns in figures and flowers. Were 15c; yours today, per yard, 8 1-3c

Linen Colored Lattice Batistes.

For Waists and dresses. Made to sell at 25c; yours today, per yard, 15c

American Organdies.

Clever imitations of French ideas. Made to sell at 15c; yours today, per yard, 8 1-3c

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